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Contents for Week of January 30, 1933. Vol. XI. No. 28.

1. Changing Athens, Modernized Scion of an Ancient Line.
2. Rice, Staff of Life for Half the World.
3. Mount McKinley and Our Second Largest National Park.
4. Netherland India, the Equator's Emerald Necklace.
5. What's in a Place-Name?

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CHINA HAS NOT HEARD OF "TECHNOCRACY"

Where man power is so plentiful it is cheaper to hire men to bail water than to install a mechanical pump. These men are lifting water for rice fields by means of ropes fastened to a bucket. The bucket is swung out into the pond, scooped full, and then swung back to the irrigating canal, where it is emptied by a quick jerk of the ropes (See Bulletin No. 2).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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Changing Athens, Modernized Scion of an Ancient Line

ATHENS is changing faster than any city in Europe, according to reports from the age-old capital of Greece. Wherever the visitor turns he sees dazzling modern palaces, erected in the last few years by wealthy residents.

A magnificent National Library, a National Science Academy, University buildings, a School of Fine Arts, an electric railroad connecting Athens with its port, Piraeus, and hundreds of new pink and white villas in the suburbs indicate that the chief city of modern Greece is recapturing some of the glory that was hers in the past.

American Engineers Play a Part

"Athens is rapidly becoming modernized," writes Dr. Maynard Owen Williams in a communication to the National Geographic Society. "The subway station at Omonoia, its central square, is one of the busiest in Europe. A huge new structure stands at the head of Stadium Street. Good hotels are available and the Athenian garden restaurants are veritable oases on summer nights.

"But the main advance in recent years has been the new water supply built by American engineers. A vast lake has appeared near Marathon, held back by a dam faced with the same Pentelic marble that graces the Acropolis. Water, once a restricted luxury, now gushes through part of Hadrian's 1,800-year-old Aqueduct in bounteous volume, ample for Athens' vastly increased population.

"The ancient stadium, newly sheathed in marble, is still the scene of pageantry. In classic times it rang to the cheers of frenzied crowds. But perhaps no event, even in the old heroic days, equaled that when a Greek peasant, Loues, won the Marathon race at the first modern Olympic Games, held in Athens in 1896. Women tore their jewelry from wrist and throat to offer to him, and an Athenian bootblack promised him free shines for life.

"No longer do the spectators thrill to the agility of a charioteer's assistant performing daring evolutions, like those of a modern pedestrian amid motor traffic. National and international athletes still round the ancient Hermae, but the most colorful exhibition is the Lyceum Club pageant. Whenever Greece wants a patriotic procession, costumers and barbers crowd into the modest rooms of the Lyceum Club, and lo, an ancient, medieval, or revolutionary epoch engulfs the city.

"Talkies" Kill Moribund Drama

"One thing the vivacious Greek has never lost—the ability to enjoy himself. Each day brings its comedy. In the music halls topical pieces, unintelligible to the stranger, arouse frequent applause. The arrival of the 'talkie,' sounding the death-knell of moribund drama, caused the girl ushers to blossom forth in bright new costumes, but Athenian life went on unchanged.

"In Constitution Square, near the Zapeion, or along the boulevards, a thousand dramatists improvise, ten thousand comedians keep alive such patter as brings smiles. A tiny cup of coffee, a powdery cube of lokoum (elsewhere known as Turkish Delight), a liqueur, or an ice, and the stage is set. Actor and audience interchange. People come and go. Orchestras, hidden among the drooping pepper trees, provide a background of soft music. But the real stage is a café table, the real actors prosaic citizens of Athens.

"Crowds of pretty girls with bright shoulder scarfs over light sport suits promenade up and down, modern editions of the ancient chorus. Men in straw hats chop the air with their flattened hands, making manual training of politics.

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© Photograph by Branson De Cou

RICE NEEDS ABUNDANT WATER, A MILD CLIMATE, AND MUCH CARE

These Chinese farmers at Kowloon (near Hong Kong) are preparing the rice fields for seedlings by churning the soil with a forked plow until it becomes a mixture of mud and manure about as thick as porridge. Note their cone-shaped hats and straw raincoats. Low dikes prevent the water from escaping during the growing season. At harvest time the fields are drained, and the grain cut with short sickles. The rice straw is dried and used for fuel, or to make paper (See Bulletin No. 2).

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Rice, Staff of Life for Half the World

WHILE the shifting of the world's wheat supply is spectacular—millions of bushels carried thousands of miles across continents and great oceans—the transportation of rice, also a major "staff of life," goes on more quietly in smaller areas. Rice is the chief food for about half the population of the world.

In China, canal boats and the backs of coolies spread the grain into regions close to its growth. In India, too, the hauls are short, and are made by bullock cart and railway. Barges float their loads down the streams of Indo-China and Siam, and solid rice trains on Siam's modern railways help in the movement toward the coast. Steamers and ocean junks carry their grain cargoes up the coast of Asia to China and Japan.

India Is the Leading Producer

Exclusive of China, for which country no accurate statistics are available, more than 63,500,000 tons of cleaned rice are produced annually. Toward this mighty rice bowl India contributes more than 55 per cent of the total amount. Japan contributes 14 per cent; French Indo-China, Java and Madoera, and Siam follow, each with somewhat less than half of that amount. Estimates indicate that China raises about 25,000,000 tons each year, but, as rice has been a forbidden item of export from time immemorial, no one worries about statistics as long as his daily portion of rice is forthcoming.

Rice growing is not confined to continental Asia and its adjacent islands; in Africa, Europe and the United States rice fields also sprawl over many well-watered areas. With the exception of Italy and Spain, European countries find the demand greater than their production. But from fertile fields, especially in the Po Valley, comes sufficient rice to place Italy in the group of rice exporting countries.

In the United States, mainly in Louisiana, Georgia, and the Carolinas, and, more recently, in Texas and Arkansas, there is harvested annually nearly 575,000 tons of rice. About 14,000 tons of the cereal is imported, but fully nine times that amount is exported by the United States.

Rice Harvest of Minnesota Indians

In Minnesota in early autumn one may witness the harvesting of wild rice by the Northwest Indians, an activity that originated long before white men ever set foot on American soil.

Present-day methods do not enter into the harvest. Two or three persons, usually squaws, paddle the canoes into the beds of rice which grow in the shallow waters around the edges of lakes. There they pull the heads of the rice over the side of the boat, strike them sharply, and gather the grain in the bottom of the canoe. Modern inventions have been tried, but they destroy the stalks and reduce crops, so have been abandoned.

Contrary to the belief of some, all domestic rice is not alike. Indeed, there are some 4,000 varieties of rice in Japan. In the museum at Calcutta, India, there are on exhibit 1,107 varieties of rice produced in that country, and 1,300 kinds produced in other countries.

Some peoples prefer rice of a high gluten content, while others eat varieties which, when cooked, are less sticky. In north Siam, for instance, the masses eat a highly glutinous rice, while in central and lower Siam an entirely different variety provides the daily diet. River boatmen, bringing produce down country, often complain that the rice they get down river does not satisfy their hunger, and that they are always hungry until they get back to their local supply.

Rice That Is Colored Red

In general rice is classed into two groups, "wet" and "dry" rice. It receives these classifications from the manner in which it is grown. The "wet" rice is grown in flooded fields, while the "dry" variety, sometimes also called "hill" rice, is grown in uplands where the water supply is limited. Hill tribes usually grow the dry rice in jungle clearings on the mountainsides.

One of the most interesting species of the grain is known as "red" rice. It is a highly glutinous rice, the kernels of which are reddish in color. It is used in French Indo-China and Siam as a breakfast cereal, and when cooked looks as if raspberries had been mixed with it. And, curiously enough, it seems to have a suggestion of raspberry flavor.

Rice cultivation entails much back-breaking labor throughout the East where most of the grain is first sprouted in nursery beds and grown there to the height of about one foot. It is then transplanted into fields which have been flooded and worked into a deep "porridge" of oozy mud. The grain is usually harvested by hand with sickles, and eventually threshed by hand or by driving oxen and water buffaloes round and round over piles of rice heads.

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"Three nights in each month one may visit the Acropolis by moonlight. The columns, casting aside the golden brown tinge which softens the glare of the sun, welcome the white light of the moon.

"Stand in the Propylaea and look at the little Temple of Wingless Victory, so recently rescued from oblivion, while the lights toward the Piraeus, seaport of Athens, dance like fireflies in the wide plain. Rest before the Porch of the Maidens and see those moonlit columns, shaped like graceful women, breathe with life. Under the high-riding moon, sit on the Acropolis wall above the Theater of Dionysus, birthplace of the drama, and see the supreme glory of all—the south side of the Parthenon with waving willow boughs gently veiling and revealing the beauty of milk-white columns stark against a velvet sky."

Note: Students preparing project assignments about Greece will find the following references helpful: "New Greece, the Centenarian, Forges Ahead," *National Geographic Magazine*, December, 1930; "Seeing 3,000 Years of History in Four Hours," December, 1928; "History's Greatest Trek," November, 1925; "The Glory That Was Greece," December, 1922; "The Whirlpool of the Balkans," February, 1921; "The Hoary Monasteries of Mt. Athos," and "Saloniki," September, 1916; and "Greece of Today," October, 1915.

Bulletin No. 1, January 30, 1933.

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INTERIOR OF A MODERN GREEK SUBURBAN HOME

Greece benefited by the exchange of thousands of Turks for Greeks living in Turkey in 1925. American capital has also made available many of the comforts of modern life. This living room, in the Skyros-style, is decorated with choice bits of crockery and copper plates. The low chairs are popular with present-day Athenians.

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Mount McKinley and Our Second Largest National Park

WITH the addition of nearly a quarter million acres to Mount McKinley National Park in 1932, this Alaskan wonderland is now second in size only to Yellowstone among our national parks.

More than 700 visitors made the long journey to this most remote of our national reservations last year.

"The Roof of North America"

"The Big Game Drive," on which the visitor may see mountain sheep, caribou, bears, foxes and magnificent panoramas of virgin wilderness, has drawn many travelers to the park, but the chief attraction is undoubtedly Mount McKinley, "the roof of North America," which rises 20,300 feet above sea level.

Physical form and its far north latitude are the two major factors that rank Mount McKinley among the most difficult of the earth's mountains to scale. The mountain's huge bulk rises abruptly above plateaus only 3,000 feet in altitude on the north and west sides, so that the crest is more than 17,000 feet above the base.

All of the other mountain giants of the world rise from high plateaus. The portion to be climbed from a base camp is much higher in the case of McKinley, (see illustration, next page).

The snow line on such peaks as Mount Everest and Kinchinjunga in the Himalayas, and Aconcagua and Chimborazo in the Andes is very high; but because of its near-polar position, Mount McKinley's upper two-thirds is sheathed in snow and ice the year round.

Above six or seven thousand feet climbers must trudge through snow or laboriously cut footholds in steep ice slopes. The contrast between mountain climbing in Alaska and the Tropics is so great that one mountaineer who made an unsuccessful attempt on Mount McKinley, and later scaled a 20,000-foot peak in the Andes, declared that the latter feat required less exertion than reaching the 4,500-foot level on Mount McKinley.

Moist Skies Create Vast Glaciers

Piercing the moist skies of Alaska to such an extreme height, Mount McKinley catches tremendous quantities of snow. As a result it gives rise to numerous glaciers which feed the Susitna River and some of the headwaters of the Kuskoquim. The largest of the glaciers, Muldrow, is 35 miles long, more than twice the length of the most extensive glacier in the Alps. It is up the face of Muldrow Glacier that the only feasible route to the summit of Mount McKinley has been found.

This huge mountain of central Alaska was a famous landmark to the Indians. It was known to them as "Denali," which has been interpreted both as "Most High" and "Home of the Sun." The Indians reverenced Denali as the natives near Mount Everest reverence that great peak.

Little was known of Mount McKinley by the outside world until 1898, when the United States Geological Survey began a series of explorations following the gold rush to the Klondike. Efforts to climb the mountain from the south side were made at intervals from 1903 to 1910, all of them unsuccessful. The successful climb to the south peak, highest point on Mount McKinley, was made by

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The husking and polishing for local consumption, too, is often done by hand or foot pounders.

In Japan, Java, and many other places rice fields resemble tiny gardens, rather than fields, so small is the area that is allotted to each farmer.

In China and Japan the area cultivated by one hand laborer is usually about one-half to two acres, while in the United States, where modern, machine methods are employed, one farmer may handle as much as 80 acres. Under the latter system the large, level fields are flooded during growth. Before harvest time, however, the water is drained off. The dried ground becomes firm enough for the use of ordinary reapers which cut and bind the rice as wheat is cut and bound.

Although its use as food is lost in the mists of antiquity, rice is believed to have been utilized first in India, the land which produces far and away the largest rice crop to-day. As early as 2800 B.C., a ceremony of the first planting was performed in China. The emperor, Son of Heaven, sowed the seeds of rice, the princes the lesser grains. For long centuries heavy barges filled with tribute rice were poled up the Grand Canal to the Imperial Court at Peking (Peiping). At times wallowing Chinese junks with burdens of tribute grain steered before the monsoon winds from as far away as Siam. In Japan, too, land rentals and the incomes of feudal lords were paid in rice.

In Japan and Siam to-day, religious ceremonies mark the opening of the plowing and rice planting season. Probably no other grain in the world receives the distinction of religious ceremonies, the attention of rulers, and folk celebrations to such an extent as does rice.

Note: For additional references and illustrations about rice see: "Flying the World," *National Geographic Magazine*, June, 1932; "How Half the World Works," April, 1932; "Along the Old Mandarin Road of Indo-China," August, 1931; "Louisiana, Land of Perpetual Romance," April, 1930; "The Warfare of the Jungle Folk," February, 1928; "Farmers Since the Days of Noah," April, 1927; "The Empire of the Risen Sun," October, 1923; "Some Aspects of Rural Japan," September, 1922; and "Sarawak, the Land of the White Rajahs," February, 1919.

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IN LOUISIANA RICE IS PACKED BY MACHINERY

Contrast these labor-saving machines in a modern rice mill at Lake Charles with the primitive hand methods used in China and Netherland India (pages 1, 2, and 10). From sowing time until it reaches the consumer American rice is not touched by human hands.

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Netherland India, the Equator's Emerald Necklace

A RECENT commerce report stating that the United States was a leading importer of dragon's blood from Netherland India raises two questions: "What is dragon's blood?" and "Where is Netherland India?"

Dragon's blood is a red-colored resin derived from the fruit of a rattan palm. It is used to color varnishes and lacquers. The bright red facing on Chinese writing paper is generally made from dragon's blood, which enters commerce as dark red, flaky crystals.

Once Called Dutch East Indies

Netherland India is the new name for the Dutch East Indies. In 1932 the Netherlands throne announced that the kingdom's possessions in the Far East will henceforth be known as "Nederlandsch Indie," of which the preferred English form is "Netherland India."

Those who have visited the delightful tropical possessions of the Dutch have also called these verdant islands of the Malay Archipelago the "Garden Isles," and "A string of emeralds girt about the Equator."

There has been still another recent change in Netherland India. On November 1 last year the timepieces of the islands were set backward or forward so that all clocks are now alike in each of half a dozen zones throughout the islands. It is the beginning of Standard Time in Netherland India—the zone time used throughout most of the world. The simplification in timing cables, and the creation of more easily understood railway, ship, and airplane schedules, are but a few of the advantages of the new regulation.

It is often said that time is really of little importance in the lives of people in the tropics; but all is not a life of indolent resting under the fronded tops of coconut trees that grow in profusion in Nederlandsch Indie. Commerce has set a schedule in this land.

Source of Tapioca Puddings

In Java, especially, there are innumerable wide fields of waving sugar cane, with busy refineries in their midst. Everywhere rice fields checkerboard the valleys or rise in terraces up volcanic hillsides. Into the markets come huge piles of cassava roots from which evolve the tapioca puddings of America's tables. There are areas of cinchona trees, the bark destined to produce quinine. Elsewhere are extensive tea, coffee, rubber, and tobacco plantations. Oil, too, comes from many wells in Sumatra, Java, and Dutch Borneo.

Netherland India is second only to Cuba as the world's largest producer of cane sugar. The country's 178 mills produce annually about two and three-quarter million metric tons of sugar from a planted area of approximately 480,000 acres.

In the United States to-day, notably in the cane belt in Louisiana, cane growers are familiar with the researches that were conducted in Java on the improvement of cane. "P. O. J.," actually meaning the Proefstation Oost Java (although colloquially interpreted as "Pride of Java," or as "Plenty of Jack"), was the salvation of sugar-cane raising in Louisiana when the mosaic disease all but killed local varieties. Research in that station in East Java produced a disease-proof cane.

Next in commercial value of exports of Netherland India come rubber (from Java and Sumatra plantations), petroleum, copra, tea, tobacco, and coffee. Coffee, one time Java's greatest product, was exported in such quantities that our popular beverage received the sobriquet "A cup of Java." Now coffee represents but five per cent of the country's exports.

Every smoker is familiar with the excellent Sumatra leaf wrapper for fine cigars. And when one takes a dose of quinine to combat a cold or an attack of malaria, the chances are good that Java has provided the specific. Nine-tenths of all the world's supply of quinine compounds comes from the island—from trees introduced from South America.

Java Has Densest Population of Any Land

Java, inclusive of the near-by island of Madoera, is the most thickly-populated land on the globe, with an average of 727 people to the square mile. This heavy population, utilizing rice as one of its major foods, accounts for the fact that rice has to be imported even though two crops are grown each year on the island's intensively cultivated fields. Climatic conditions are so favorable in the island that one crop trails another in quick succession, and all stages of the cultivation from plowing to harvesting and threshing may be seen simultaneously.

Java has good roads and efficient railways, and air service has been developed throughout the islands. The pioneer air line from Europe to the Far East was started by the Dutch. A fortnightly service has been in operation for several years between Holland and Java.

Bulletin No. 4, January 30, 1933 (over)

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© Photograph by C. E. Giffin

THIS PICTURE SHOWS HOW ABRUPTLY MOUNT McKINLEY (ON THE RIGHT) RISES FROM THE ALASKAN PLAINS AND FOOTHILLS

Hudson Stuck, Episcopal Archdeacon of the Yukon, and three companions, on June 7, 1913. Last year both peaks were scaled.

Mount McKinley lies 348 miles north of Seward on the coast, and 123 miles southeast of Fairbanks, Alaska's most important inland town. The mountain is surrounded by the Mount McKinley National Park, 1,939,493 acres in extent, which was created by Congress in 1917 and enlarged in 1922, and 1932.

Big Game Country

The park extends for 100 miles astride the Alaska Range, and includes numerous peaks and glaciers, forests, meadows, streams, waterfalls, and lakes. The reservation abounds with big game, including moose, caribou, big-horn mountain sheep, and brown bears.

On the hills and mountain slopes is a multitude of birds. The fish that throng the park streams in summer migrate to large rivers before winter, for the small streams freeze almost solid. Ice disappears about mid-April, and during the height of the summer the region is bathed in sunlight for 18 hours or more each day.

Reached By Railroad

The Federal-owned Alaska Railway skirts the east end of the park. From McKinley Park Station a graveled automobile highway penetrates into the park for 40 miles. This road is to be extended 35 miles.

From the end of the highway a horseback trail leads to the foot of Muldrow Glacier.

Note: For additional references and illustrations see: "A Game Country without Rival in America," *National Geographic Magazine*, January, 1917. For other Alaskan material see: "World Inside a Mountain," September, 1931; "To-day on 'The Yukon Trail of 1898'," July, 1930; "Mapping the Home of the Great Brown Bear," January, 1929; "The First Alaskan Air Expedition," May, 1922; "Our Greatest National Monument," September, 1921; "The Camel of the Frozen Desert," December, 1919; "The Ten Thousand Smokes Now a National Monument," April, 1919; "The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes," February, 1918; "The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes," January, 1917; and "Alaska's New Railway," December, 1915.

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What's in a Place-Name?

WITH the cooperation of the United States Geographic Board, the State of Rhode Island has published the first State Official Gazetteer—a book giving the proper names and spellings of 2,000 towns, ponds, rivers, hills, islands, capes, etc., in Rhode Island.

More than 5,000 place-names were collected and studied before the final selections were made. Thirty other states have similar books in preparation.

Towns Named for Famous Families

First families have left their famous surnames to designate post offices and railroad stations throughout the United States, and in addition many humble folk have contributed more familiar appellations, such as Dad, Bill, Nick, Tim, Floe, Vick and Maggie. Aside from family names the homely nouns and adjectives of the workaday world have found their way by the score into maps and signposts.

Greasy Creek, Tub, Biscuit, Cheap, Busy and Dimple are Kentucky towns. There are Horse Heaven, Humptulips, Gooseprairie and Steptoe in Washington State. Pie Town, Dusty, Gallup and High Rolls are in New Mexico; Jelly, Needles and Likely in California; and Sopchoppy, Perky and Frostproof in Florida.

Illinois has Sandwich, Joy and Muddy, while across the State line in Indiana there are Speed, Economy and Harmony. Trump, Vim, Flues and Joes are in Colorado; Bumble Bee, Sunglow, Wikieup and Cactus in Arizona; Asbestos, Ladiesburg, Fearer and Appeal in Maryland; and Deadwater, Grindstone, Thorofare and Merepoint in Maine.

In Minnesota there are Ballclub, Happyland, Otter Tail, Money Creek, Knife River and Embarrass; and in Mississippi, Arm, Lemon, Whynot, Chunky, Shivers and Soso. Montana's Bay Horse, Big Arm, Giltedge and Pray are equally as odd as North Carolina's Nags Head, Bearwallow, Pee Dee, Shoe, Toast, Topnot and Worry; and Missouri's Rat, Gang, Damsite, Clever and Enough.

Teaticket, Wagontire and Colt's Neck

There are Accord, Teaticket and Feeding Hills in Massachusetts; Anvil Location, Inkster, Ahmeek and Honor in Michigan; Echo, Happy Jack and Water Proof in Louisiana; Leaky in North Dakota; and Novelty, Overpeck, Long Bottom and Charm in Ohio.

Oklahoma's contribution to odd place names is Antlers, Hominy, Slick, Slim and Scraper; while Oregon has Wagontire, Sixes, Tyee, Izee and Fossil. New York State gives Horseheads, Sag Harbor, Silvernails, Yaphank and Whiteface; and New Jersey, Colt's Neck, Peapack, Tranquility, Double Trouble, Changewater and Chews.

Goodnight, Razor, Fort Spunky, Happy and Gunsight are towns in Texas; while Pennsylvania has Shickshinny, Showers, Moosic, Coal Valley and Bird-in-Hand. Cowpens, Silverstreet, Nine Times and Ninety Six are in South Carolina; Faith, Tea and Twilight in South Dakota; Devils Slide in Utah; and Idol, Inskip, Littlecrab and Shop Spring in Tennessee.

Ferry passengers calling "hey" to "Si," a ferryman, are said to have named Haysi, Virginia. Other odd names in the Old Dominion are Modest Town, Cap, Crabbottom, Dandy, Smoky Ordinary, Traffic, Fancy Gap, Duty and Success; while its neighbor, West Virginia, has Joker, Cutlips, Smoke Hole, Dingy, Hazy, Odd, Pink and Quick. In Wisconsin there is Luck, New Diggings and Rib Lake; in Wyoming a Doggie, Badwater, Four Horse and Ten Sleep.

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Queen Wilhelmina governs a picturesque variety of peoples in these far islands: the semi-savage Dyak of Borneo, wearing few clothes but many ornaments; the beautiful Hindu women and handsome men of quaint Bali; the recently-civilized Bataks, who only a few years ago ate their aged relatives and enemies as a ceremonial act; the Achinese of northern Sumatra, who long resisted Dutch rule; the Menankabau, the stately Javanese, and other Malayans.

In central Java to-day, in Soerakarta and Djokjakarta, reside two native sultans, surrounded by a part of their traditional entourage of guards, dancers, musicians, and servants. They maintain also a little of the glamor and paraphernalia of their court life. Lesser sultans exist in other parts of the islands.

Throughout the length and breadth of the isles the "passar," or market, is a thing of compelling interest. Throngs, clad in costumes of every hue, move about in all the kaleidoscopic color of a shattered rainbow. Market days are social functions as well as business gatherings. Buying, bartering, and selling are interspersed with much discussion of the latest market gossip.

Note: For additional material on Netherland India, including illustrations in natural color, see: "The Greatest Voyage in the Annals of the Sea," *National Geographic Magazine*, December, 1932; "Island of Nias, at the Edge of the World," August, 1931; "Among the Hill Tribes of Sumatra," February, 1930; "Through Java in Pursuit of Color," and "Into Primeval Papua by Seaplane," September, 1929; "Artist Adventures on the Island of Bali," March, 1928; "Around the World in the *Islander*," February, 1928; "Stalking the Dragon Lizard on the Island of Komodo," August, 1927; and "Columbus of the Pacific," January, 1927.

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IN SUMATRA RICE IS GROUND IN COMMUNITY SHEDS

Everyone lends a hand, even the children, for the Batak tribes of this part of Netherland India are close-knit social units. Holland rules many strange, little known races in its great eastern colonial empire, which, if it were transferred to the map of Europe, would stretch from the Black Sea to western Ireland, and from Denmark to northern Italy.

What Cheer, Promise City, Coin, Nodaway, Stout and Wick are Iowa towns; Cad, Deepstep, Dewyrose and Ty Ty are in Georgia; Cocolalla, Cuprum, Inkom and Notus in Idaho; Coats, Peck and Potwin in Kansas; and Doughboy, Flats, Hire, Rescue and Wynot in Nebraska.

Half a dozen of Arkansas' place names in a row sketch for the imaginative a thumb-nail story: Lost Corner, Reform, Health, Romance, Love and Prosperity!

Note: Origins and interesting sidelights about the names of some of our cities and natural features are explained in the series of American State and City articles being published by the National Geographic Society. In the February issue of the *National Geographic Magazine* the newest of this series, an article about the State of Washington, will appear. A complete list follows:

Alabama	December, 1931	New Hampshire	September, 1931
Arizona	January, 1929	New York City	November, 1930
California	June, 1929	North Carolina	May, 1926
Colorado	July, 1932	Ohio	May, 1932
Florida	January, 1930	Pennsylvania	May, 1919
Georgia	September, 1926	Philadelphia	December, 1932
Illinois	May, 1931	San Francisco	April, 1932
Louisiana	April, 1930	Texas	June, 1928
Maryland	February, 1927	Vermont	March, 1927
Massachusetts	April, 1923; March, 1920	Virginia	April, 1929
Michigan	March, 1928	Washington, D. C.	November, 1931
Missouri	April, 1923	Washington State	February, 1933

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© *Photograph from Gerry Swinehart*

IT IS EASY TO SEE HOW PALM BEACH RECEIVED ITS NAME

This noted winter resort is situated, as its name implies, on a strip of sand facing the Atlantic Ocean, and it is covered with graceful coconut palms. Here gather the socially great and near great of both the United States and Europe at this time of the year.